THE boy who will ride around all day on a velocipede considers himself terribly imposed upon if he has to wheel his baby sister two or three blocks.

THE IOLA REGISTER.

Published Every Saturday.

CHASSES LANDS!

This is the last rose of summer, as the man said when he got-out of bed on the morning of Aug. 31.—Derrick.

WILHOFT'S TONIC.—SAFE, PERMARKET AND COMPLETE!—Wilhoit'S Tonic cures Chills and Fever, Dumb Chills and Billious Fevers—those Titans that kill their thousands where this remedy is unknown. It cures Enlargement of the Spieen. It cures Hypertrophy of the Liver. It hurts no one. It cures all types of Malaria Fevers and is perfectly protective in all its effects. Try Wilhoft's Tonic, the great infallible Chill Cure. Wheelock, Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Happiness At Home.

No household is a happy one unless there is method in the kitchen, and no kitchen is complete without DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, which always proves reliable in making biscuita, cakes, rolls and bread elegantly light, whole-some and attritious.

18 ELEG ANT New Style Chromo Carda, with name 10c, post-paid. GEO, L REED & CO., Nassan, N. Y ny worker can make \$12 a day at home. Cortly till free. Address TEUE & CO., Augusta, Ma

DIBBON, RUBBER and CHEQUE

us, with NEW STYLES, REDUCED PRICES and much humation. Sent free, MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.

PREMIUM KNIFE! THE ST. LOUIS

Midland Farmer AND KNIFE FOR ONLY \$1.00.



Length of blade, 3½ in.

Baving purchased a lar which are made by one from the very best steel handle, we are offering scriber to the 5T. LOUIS knife retails at \$1.25, and knife for \$1.00. We represented and know it it is strong, and of the copy of the ST. LOUIS will please any farmer, as on receipt of \$5 cent stamp.

MIDLAND FARMER. This will please any farmer, as on receipt of \$5 cent stamp.

MIDLAND FARMER malled to be as on receipt of \$5 cent stamp.

# DITSON & CO.'S Musical Record.

A New Musical Weekly Paper The First Number to Appear Sept. 7.

it will be under the able editorial management of Mr. W.M. H. CLARKER, and will be a true Musical New-paper, its frequent appearance enabling it to give the latest news from all parts of the country and of the world, with reports of Conventions, Music Schools, Festivals, etc., and with bright, clear, interesting articles on all subjects pertaining to musical progress.

Ditson & Co.'s Musical Record

No Free List. Premiums for lists of subscribers. More than Three Hundred Pages of Music per rea ren. Will exchange with papers having special mu:

8 Subscribe now and get two extra nu OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston

CAYS a Boston Physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed. I visite the Laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

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SPRING & SUMMER MEDICINE

VEGETINE Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Yogotine is Sold by All Druggists.

: : : KANSAS.

Hon. James P. Wilson, of Iows, on the Political Situation.

BLOOMFIELD, Iowa, Aug. 28.—Hon. Jas. F. Wilson delivered his opening speech at this place to-day. He began by sulogizing the frankness and boldness of Republican platform utterances in Iowa, and said:

The Democratic party now, as it did before the war, denies the doctrine of the unity of the nation and proclaims its opposite—State rights. North and South, this is the position of that party. Upon that doctrine the rebellion planted itself. No man who left the National Congress, or abandoned his place in the Army and Navy of the Union, and joined the forces of the Southern Confederacy ever has or ever will attempt to justify himself, except upon the ground of the right of States to secede from the Union, and by so doing absolve their citizens from their allegiance to the Nation. Except for that doctrine every rebel would admit himself a traitor to his country. But for that their allegiance to the Nation. Except for that doctrine every rebel would admit himself a traitor to his country. But for that doctrine the Northern Democratic organization would admit that the sympathy which it extended to the enemies of the country during the war was criminal in the highest degree. But for that doctrine one of the greatest dangers now existing in our politics would be removed. Beaten in the war, the doctrine still lives as an active, aggressive force in our politics. It is the keystone to the Democratic arch. It is resolved in their conventions everywhere. It is proclaimed from every Democratic newspaper. It is placed in Southern school-books, and taught Southern school-books, and taught Southern schools. It is placed on battle monuments, and enshrined in memorials to Confederate dead. It is nurtured as a sentiment in Southern households, and interwoven into Southern Judges, and turns the keys of Southern Judges, and turns the keys of Southern Judges, and turns the keys of Southern julis upon United States officers. It moved Jefferson Davis, in his recent speech, to say: "Of the controverted question of secession by a State from the Union, of which it was a member by compact voluntarily made, my faith in that right as an inherent right of State sovereignty, was ad opted early in life, was confirmed by the study and observation of late years, and has passed unchanged and unshaken, through the severe ordeal to which it has been subjected."

The rule of the majority is the sheetanchor of our system of Government. They
consent to this if the majority is with them.
In case it is not, then they hold to the right
of a State to break up the Government, as a
refuge and a defense. They did not surrender this doctrine when they gave up their
arms. None of their conventions, none of
their papers, none of their speakers have
ever intimated a purpose to surrender this
pest of our politics. They fought to make it
supreme. Their failure to make it so is
their "lost cause." To regain this, they
constantly exert themselves to repair the
foundation on which the rebellion rested.
Does any one suppose that the presence of
this dangerous dogma in the platform of one
of the great political parties of this country
is meaningless? Why is it made the central figure of the political group which that
party paralles in all of its authorized convocations? Why is it affirmed and applaud
ed in all of that party's platforms, speeches
and political literature? Why, after being The rule of the majority is the sheetvocations? Why is it affirmed and applaud ed in all of that party's platforms, speeches and political literature? Why, after being voted down and fought down, does it reappear whenever the Democratic party gives utterance to its articles of faith? Why, when defeated by peaceful means does it resort to war? And when defeated in war reappear again to disturb the repose of the Nation? Is this all for no purpose? Is this a mere plaything, a mere revolving political wheel kept in motion for the amusement of its manipulators? Or does its presence and activities mean something?

WHAT CAN BE THE MEANING?

will be an impartial paper. The firm publish for all composers, and have no motive to favor one at the expense of another. All music teachers and musical and as a doctrine, shall be transformed into a sense, their paper, and we send on all interesting items of information in their respective districts.

What, but that at some time, and in some way, the thing so long and so often resolved as a doctrine, shall be transformed into a say, and thus miss their finer and more exquisite effects, besides losing much of tend? A disruption of the Government. That alone can make secession a fact? How can this happen? Solely and only through the Democratic party. Put the Democratic ment, the plainest and simplest diet WHAT CAN BE THE MEANING? the Democratic party. Put the Democratic party in possession of the Government, and this thing can happen even without a war. Should a State secede, the Democratic party is committed to the doctrine that it has a

Should a State secede, the Democratic party is committed to the doctrine that it has a right to do so. The last Democratic National Administration made the official announcement that the United States has no power to coerce a State into obedience. It is to the transfer of the National Administration to the Democratic party that the defeated secessionists of the South look forward to. Until that time comes the "lost cause" will remain lost. While the Republican party remains in power no State can depart from the Union, either by peaceful or forceful means. Such a thing is an impossibility so long as the Republican party remains in possession of the Republic to enforce the doctrine: "The United States of America is a Nation, not a league."

There is no safety in committing this Government to the hands of those who reject this doctrine. I make no charge of want of sincerity against those who hold the opposite doctrine. They do not hold, through sheer deviltry and wanton wickedness, that the States have a right to break up this Union. I am quite content to accord to them the possession of sincere convictions, and to admit that they believe they are right in the views which they entertain. I freely admit all this as to the entire Democratic party. This does not change the character of my position, nor the force of my deductions. It only makes the danger more apparent. position, nor the force of my deductions. only makes the danger more apparent.

participate in elections with no thought of abiding by the result, if it be against them. They promise protection to all, to gain power with which to oppress those who oppose them. All of these elements are apparent in the South Carolina and Louisiana cases. Defeated in the elections in those States, notwithstanding the atrocities resorted to to overcome the universally known large majority of Republican votes, they defied the law and the Government, and demanded possession of the States. They made all manner of promises to induce a compliance with their demand. The promises were accepted, and the States turned over to them. With what result? Not a stipulation has been observed by them; not a promise kept. They are minority Governments, and as oppressive toward the majority as hate and wrong can make them. They are exemplars of home rule, granting unbridled indulgence to Democrats, and applying the iron hand to all political opponents. To conciliate them the Government surrendered its sovereignty and withdrew its troops, not only from those States but almost the entire South. These Southern Democratic politicians followed up this advantage to Washington, and insisted that the President, as Commander-in-Chief, and the army should be so crippled and stripped of power that they could no longer interfere with the lawless doings of the votaries of home-rule. Upon this they planted themselves to deny army appropriation unless their demands were conceded to them. It was done, and now we see more of their deviltry. The great whisky ring of the present day is in the Southern States. In the mountain fastnesses and out-of-the way places of those States illicit distillation is carried on to an enormous extent. On the right hand and on the left THE HOME-RULE DEMOCRATS

and its revenue defrauded. Government officers attempting to enforce the laws are fired on like dogs; and when, in self-defense, they kill a murderous member of this home-rule whisky ring, swiftly they are indicted as murderers in the State courts. The United States law says that such cases, upon application of the officers accused, shall be transferred to the Federals courts for trial. That application was made in the South Carolina cases. It was contemptuously denied by the State court, and the Democratic home-rulers of South Carolina, in State Convention, at once resolve that the President ought, in furtherance of conciliation, dismiss all of the prosecutions pending against the illicit distillers, as he did those in the cases of the Edgefield County outlaws. As these home-rulers could not fight their way out of the Union, they now demand that which will next best serve their purpose—to be absolved from the operation of United States laws, and to be let alone. These are some of the beauties of home-rule. These are some of the pacification of the South from Democratic sources. They won't be complied with.

The Republican party of Lowa expensed. THE GOVERNMENT IS DEFIED,

THE IOWA METHOD. The Republican party of Iowa expressed teelf on the question of pacification of the louth in these words: "The permanent par

cification of the Southern section of the Union, and the complete protection of all its citizens in all their civil, political, personal, and property rights, is a duty to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged. In order to redeem this pledge, it placed the recent amendments in the Constitution of the United States, and upon the righteous basis of said amendments, it will go forward in the work of pacification until peace shall come through right-doing, and contentment through justice."

This is a standard which the Republican party will not lower. I would rather stand under it with the true loyalists of the South, black, and poor, and ignorant Bough most of them may be, and suffer defeat, than march to victory by striking it and abandoning them. A Government which will not do its utmost to accomplish what this resolution proposes, is unworthy of support and unfit to live. Do right and observe justice, is the simple and effective rule of pacification which the Republican party prescribes to the South.

### HEALTH NOTES.

COAL-OIL externally applied is good for sore throat and diphtheria. Vigorous motion of the jaws, as if masticating, will stop bleeding at the

A TMICK cream of common whiting and water is excellent for burns or scalds.

A spoonful of ground coffee smol-dered on coals is the best purifier for sick or musty rooms. An ounce of cream-tartar in a pint of

water drank at intervals is said to be a cure for small-pox. As seon as a felon is felt put a fly-blister over it, and in six hours it can be picked out with a needle.

To prevent cinders from a locomotive hurting the eye, put a flaxseed in each corner and let them dissolve. A GERMAN physician claims to have traced the death of the infants to the

sun shining on oil-cloth tops to baby-THE ammonia of the commercial fertilizers manufactured in the suburbs of Augusta, Ga., has completely driven out the chills and fever and other ma-

laria that used to infest the locality. THE following is said to be an excellent remedy for burns: 1 ounce of pul-verized borax, 1 quart of boiling water, 4 ounce of pulverized alum. Shake up well and bottle. Wrap the burn up in soft linen and keep constantly wet with the solution. Do not remove the linen

until the burn is cured. ABOUT 1 pound of copperas (sulphate of iron), at a cost of a few cents, put into a water-closet, will entirely deodorize it; 5 pounds in a bucket of water, thrown down a cesspool, will have the same effect. There is no unpleasant odor from it, as there is from chloride of lime or carbolic acid. This is worth knowing, especially at this season of the

vear. THE ABUSE OF CONDIMENTS .- It does not follow because condiments are useful, that we may not have too much of them; on the contrary, their best effect depends upon their being used in mod-eration. The more decided the flavor of any article of food, the sooner does it pall upon the appetite. It is one of the peculiar merits of French cookery that flavors are so delicately blended; no one is specially prominent, and yet by their different combinations a wonderful variety of appetizing effects is produced. We Yankees, like the English, are apt

#### Are Northern Cities Exempt From Yellow Fever?

The improved sanitary condition of Northern cities, rather than their geo-graphical altitude, should be regarded as our best protection against the loath-some disease which now rests upon Southern communities. There is a popular belief that yellow fever does no spread with malignant character so far into the North as Philadelphia, New lusion. New York has been sorely afficted in the past. In 1798, when the population of the city was 50,000, about 2,000 people died of this disease. In 1803 there were 1,639 cases in the city, 600 of them proving fatal. The next year the scourge took off over 700 people, and the next year, 1805, 275 cases were fatal. In 1822 the city was threatened with widespread dectavation but five to the state of the form and granery being consumed. The boy was badly burned also, but not dangerously.

J. W. COOPER, aged 69 years, residing on Lard's Creek in Ohio Township, about five the first to it with a match, when the cit is with a match, when the cit with a match with a match with a match with a ened with widespread destruction, but by prompt and thorough management the disease was so confined that it did comparatively little damage. People left the city by thousands. The infected districts were fenced in literally by high board fences, so that only six cases ap-peared north of Fulton Street. The disease ran from the middle of July to October, when cold weather rather than medical treatment, probably, cut short its career.

In 1811 Perth Amboy was attacked, and in 1819 Middletown, Conn., suffer-ed severely. Philadelphia, in the latter part of the last century and the first portion of the present one, was more than once afflicted with the malady. In 1793 there were 732 deaths in that city, in 1795 as many more, and in 1798 the disease carried off no less than 3,596 of

now so famous and occupying a posi-tion so exalted, should have written this passage in his earlier days: "Mind is a fine thing, I won't deny it; and mine was once as full of pride and hope as an infant empire. But where are now my deeds and aspirations, and where the fame I dreamed of when a boy? I find the world just slipping through my fingers, and can not grasp the jewel ere it falls. I quit an earth where none will ever miss me, save those whose blood requires no laurels to make them love my memory. My life has been a blun-der and a blank, and all ends by my adding one more slight ghost to the shadowy realm of fatal precocity."

### STATE NEWS

The Republican State Convent THE delegates to the Kansas Republicantate Convention met at Topeka on Wederday, the 26th ult. Some routine work

nesday, the 28th ult. Some routine work was done, when an adjournment was had till next morning, at 9 o'clock. On the second day, the Committee on Permanent Organization were the first to report, and their report was adopted, the following being the list of officers chosen:

President, Hon. W. R. Biddle, of Linn. Vice-Presidents, C. Leland, Jr., of Doniphan. J. C. Brown, of Crawford, A. L. Redden, of Butler. Secretary, John H. Folks, of Summer. Assistant Secretaries, C. E. Faulkner, of Saline, and F. M. Sexton, of Ottawa.

Committees on Credentials, Order of Business, and Resolutions reported. [The report of the last-named, as amended next day, will be found in full in another column.] The afternoon and evening sessions umn.) The afternoon and evening sessions were spent in balloting for candidate for Governor, the nominees being Messrs. Martin, Anthony and St. John. The first ballo

And, with considerable variation, the voting continued till the sixteenth ballot was reach-

ed, which stood:

And then, there being no choice, at 10 p.m. the Convention adjourned till next day. On reassembling at 8 o'clock on the 30th the seventeenth ballot was proceeded with, and at 10:30 the Chairman announced the result: St. John, 156; Martin, 128. The long, weary fight was over, and Col. John P. St. John was duly declared the Republican nominee for Governor.

Addresses were made by Messrs. St. John, Anthony and Martin, after which the Convention proceeded to vote for candidates for the remaining offices, the result being as follows: On the third ballot, L. U. Humphrey was nominated for Lieut.-Governor; James Smith was nominated as candidate for Secretary of State on the second ballot: for Treasurer of State, Hon. John Francis was nominated by acciamation; P. I. Bonebrake received the nomination for State Auditor by acciamation; the vote for Attorney-General resulted in the choice of Hon. Willard Davis, on the first ballot; and Judge Albert H. Horton received the nomination for Chief Justice by acciamation; Hon. A. B. Lemmon was unanimously chosen as candidate for Superintendent of

Public Instruction. The committee to suggest names of members of the State Central Committee reported the following, choosing them from each

udicial district: judicial district:

1. George A. Eddy, Leavenworth.

2. Cy Leland, Doniphan.

3. J. C. Wilson, Shawnee.

4. L. K. Kirk, Anderson.

5. Wm. Thomson, Osage.

6. Theodore Botkin, Linn County.

7. E. H. Funston, Allen.

8. W. A. Johnston, Ottawa.

9. A. J. Buckland, Barton.

10. H. L. Alden, Wyandotte.

11. S. O. McDowell, Cherokee.

12. W. E. Reid, Cloud.

13. A. L. Bedden, Butler.

14. George A. Attwood, Ellsworth.

15. S. B. Farwell, Obborne.

The report was adonted.

The report was adopted. Mr. Eskridge then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the faith-ni payment of the public debt in accordance ith the provisions of the laws under which was created.

Resolved, That in the administration of Gov. Geo. T. Anthony, we recognize the faithful following of the highest principles of right and justice—the bulwarks of our Republican faith—that we gladly pay tribute to the steadfastness of his devotion to the best interests of his State, his people, his nation and his party, and say to him in the name of Kansas. "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Resolutions thanking the officers of the Convention were then passed, and adjourn-

ment had sine die. THE Larned Press says: A Mr. Rhoom living 16 miles south of the river, had his York, and other Northern cities but house, granery, and straw-stack burned to facts in history dispel this pleasing delusion. New York has been sorely afkerosene oil into an oyster-can, and set fire

miles northeast of Parkerville, Morris County, died in the latter place, recently, from excessive heat and congestion of the

NEAR Garnett, a few days ago, Jas. Black lost 60 tons of hay through the earelessness of a 5-year-old boy, who fired the stacks while playing with a match.

## Kansas City Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., September 8. Native Steers, sales at \$2.35@4.00; Beeves—Native Steers, sa lative Cows, \$2.15 g 2.65. Hogs—Sales at \$3.70 d 10. Wheat—No. 2 red winter, wheat—No. 2 red winter, 11% 11% 2; No. 3, 14 574 %c. Uorn—No. 2 mixed, 25% \$35% c; rejected, 24% 25% c. Oats—17% c bid. Rye—35c bid.

# Restored Noses.

kept in the owner's pocket for five hours. Garengeot, a celebrated French surgeon, asserts that he has seen a nose, which had been bitten off in a quarrel, thrown upon the ground, allowed to which had been bitten off in a quarrel, thrown upon the ground, allowed to cool, taken up, fixed to the face and made to adhere again; and he records in his third volume that M. Galin produced a similar union when a large portion of a nose had been bitten off and spit out in a dirty gutter. The soldier who had lost it pursued his adversary, and the nose was replaced on his return. On the fourth day the union was complete. Blegny, Lombard, Loubet and others record similar cures where noses have been lost by saber cuts.—Boston Courier. placed under a strong guard at the fort.
Lieuts. Sullivan and Sonnes had their
wounds dressed by the military doctor at
the fort. When the whole affair became

prefers to hear a crying baby when the fact is so well known that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup phere which any human being has ever would at once quiet it.

THE greatest height in the atmosphere which any human being has ever reached is 23,000 feet.

### HOME INTERESTS.

RIAM MHIT RHUMBALTS

WINDSOR TOILET SOAP .- Cut some

WINDSON TOILET SOAP.—Cut some nice white bar-sosp into thin slices, melt it over a slow fire, seent it with oil of lavender; when all dissolved pour it into a mold and let it remain a week, then cut it into the required size.

SPICED PEACHES.—1 peck fruit, 5 pounds of sugar, 1 pint of cider vinegar. The in thin muslin 1 ounce each of cinnamon and cloves, whole spice. Make a sirup of sugar and vinegar, add fruit and spice, boil i hour and seal while hot.

SWEET OMELET.—Beat 4 aggs very and spice, boil i hour and seal while hot.

Sweet Omelet.—Beat 4 eggs very lightly, add a little salt and 1 spoonful brown sugar; pour all into a hot buttered fry-pan; when well set lay in 2 spoonfuls raspberry jam, cook 1 minute, roll up and dish it, sprinkling well with powdered sugar. This is a very delicate and rich dessert.

Potato Pudding.—1 pound potatoes, boiled and well mashed, salted; i pound butter, stirred in while warm; 2 ounces sugar; rind of i lemon, chopped fine,

sugar; rind of 4 lemon, chopped fine, with juice; 2 teacupfuls of milk, 4 eggs; butter the tin, put in mixture, bake in moderate oven & hour.

SPONGE CAKE.-1 cupful prepared flour, 1 cupful sugar, 5 eggs, 1 teaspoon-ful extract lemon; beat the eggs until they are very light; add the sugar and beat briskly 10 minutes longer, next the flour and lastly the lemon; bake in a square buttered tin from 20 to 30 mines in a hot oven.

utes in a hot oven.

GINGER SNAPS.—2 tablespoonfuls boiling water, 3 of hot shortening, 1 heaping of ginger, 1 teaspoon saleratus; put all in cup and fill up with molasses; repeat this as often as desired to make sufficient quantity; when all mixed, put in extra spoonful of shortening and 4 cup brown sugar; mix rather stiffly with flour; bake quickly.

BISCUIT.—To 1 quart of flour, take 1 teaspoonful of soda, 14 teaspoonfuls of cream-tartar, 1 heaping tablespoonful of lard, a little salt, and sweet milk sufficient to make a soft dough. Put the

sufficient to make a soft dough. Put the cream-tartar into the flour and sift; then dd the lard, rubbing it in well; the salt and the milk, having the soda dis-solved in a little bit of the milk and added to the other ingredients; roll, cut and bake.

BEEF CARES .- Take some cold roast beef, that which is unperdone is best, and mince it very fine; mix with it grated bread-crumbs and a little chopped onion and parsley; season it with pep-per and salt, and moisten it with some beef dripping and walnut sauce; some scraped cold tongue or grated ham will be found an improvement; form it into broad, flat cakes, and spread a layer of mashed potato thinly on the top and bottom of each; lay a small bit of butter on the top of every cake; place them on a dish, and set them in an oven to

ter on the top of every cake; place them on a dish, and set them in an oven to brown.

STUFFED CABBAGE.—Take a large, fresh cabbage and cut out the heart; fill the space with a stuffing made of cooked turkey, chicken, or any meat except the cabbage and cut out the heart; fill the space with a stuffing made of cooked turkey, chicken, or any meat except the cabbage and cut out the heart; fill the space with a stuffing made of cooked turkey, chicken, or any meat except the cabbage and cut out the heart; fill the space with a stuffing made of cooked turkey, chicken, or any meat except the cabbage and cut out the heart; fill the space with a stuffing made of cooked turkey, chicken, or any meat except the cabbage and cut out the heart; fill the space with a stuffing made of cooked turkey, chicken, or any meat except the cabbage and cut out the heart; fill the space with a stuffing made of cooked turkey, chicken, or any meat except the cabbage and cut out the heart; fill the space with a stuffing made of cooked turkey, chicken, or any meat except the cabbage and cut out the heart; fill the space with a stuffing made of cooked turkey, chicken, or any meat except the cabbage and cut out the heart; fill the space with a stuffing made of cooked turkey, chicken, or any meat except the cabbage and cut out the heart; fill the space with a stuffing made of cooked turkey, chicken, or any meat except the cabbage and cut out the cabbage and fill the space with a stuffing made of fill the space with a stuffing made of cooked turkey, chicken, or any meat except mutton or lamb; chop very fine and highly season; mix with one mashed potato, and the yelk of 1 egg and 2 spoonfuls of the gravy stock; roll in balls, and roll the balls in flour; stuff the cabbage and place the loose leaves the cabbage and place t the cabbage and place the loose leaves which you have removed over the hole

he resolved, That we are in involved the father it was created.

Adopted.

Mr. Tomlinson offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we indores the platform of the Republican State Convention at Topeka, and the candidates placed by it in nomination, and pledge our hearty and undivided support of its nominees.

Resolved, That the present political condition of our country demands on the part of every good citizen the most active and promises the only safeguard for the future.

Mr. Reynolds offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in the administration of Gov. Geo. T. Anthony, we recognize the faithful following of the highest principles of right and justice—the bulwarks of our Republican futit, but we reddy nay right at the tablats in lour; stuit the cabbage and place the loose leaves which you have removed over the hole at top and bottom with them, and tie the cabbage firmly together and boil in a covered kettle for two hours. The water should be salted. It makes a very delicious dish, and is useful in using up small pieces of cold meat.

Two EGGS PER DAY.—I have read of the hen that laid so many eggs per day, down in Maryland, but never gave it credit and do not now. But my experience lately with a pen of Houdans, shows me that it may be a point worth striving for to see if we can get a breed of fowls that are not limited to one egg a day. Last March I picked out my breeding stock of Houdans, and spirit, the the gradity nay righty to the stead of the more may other fowls, which you have removed over the hole at top and bottom with them, and tie the cabbage in mile to get the loose leaves which you have removed over the hole at top and bottom with them, and tie the cabbage in mile to get the following. The water should be salted. It makes a very delicious dish, and is useful in using up in the cabbage and place the loose leaves which you have removed over the bold in at top and bottom with them, and tie the cabbage in mile at the hole of the help and the ca get a breed of fowls that are not limited to one egg a day. Last March I picked out my breeding stock of Houdans, and separated them from any other fowls, giving to each cock eight hens. They have laid well all the spring. Occasionally I got more eggs than I had hens, and did not know how to account for it; so I improvided a transfer to the next. so I improvised a trap-door to the nest-box, to shut up each hen when she went on to the nest. I find that two hens of the eight have laid two eggs each in a the eight nave said two eggs each in a single day, on a number of occasions, but they fail to lay the next day; then they lay two the next. On no occasion have they laid on the succeeding day after doing double duty. Could we not, by forcing to the utmost, get by breeding for a number of generations, a breed of perpetual layers?—Cor. Country Gentleman.

# An Adventure with Mexican Brigands.

Mr. J. B. Chambers, of San Francis co, late of Montreal, sends the Hamilton (Ont.) Spectator the following account of a serious affray in Mexico, of which he was eye-witness: "Lieuten-ants Sonnes and Sullivan, of the Government Engineering Department, left New York on the 20th of June, en route for Hong Kong, China, and arrived at Acapulco, a town on the Mexican coast, on the 6th of July. They went ashore in full uniform, with five more friends, to visit the town and forts, and having procured a Spanish guide, went first to visit the military, where they received visit the military, where they received every attention from the officer in charge. When leaving the forts they proceeded through magnificent groves of bananas, plantains, cocoa-nuts, oranges, lemons, limes, alligator pears and mangoes. After leaving the town, at a distance of a little more than half a mile, and when near a large cave in the mountain, the guide blew a whistle and out came a band of brigands who were known and a terror to the town. They surrounded the whole party. Lieut. Sonnes drew his revolver and shot the guide in the breast, the ball passing disease carried off no less than 3,596 of the then small number of people in the city. From 1805 to 1853 the disease appeared at intervals. In the last year it lasted three months, but the mortality was comparatively small, there being only 121 deaths from it.

In 1855 yellow fever took 1,000 people out of Portsmouth, Va., just one-fourth of the population. Boston is said to have been visited olny once by this disease. That was in 1819. It came by a ship from a Southern port, and of twelve persons who were on board the vessel at her wharf nearly all died.

Dr. Greenville Dowell, of Texas, in a history of yellow fever epidemics, states that up to July, 1877, yellow fever and towns in 28 States of the Union, and had taken off appeared in 228 cities and towns in 28 States of the Union, and had taken off affect of the case of an officer at Lyons, in 1815, who had the end of his nose cut off in a duel. He put the severed portion in his pocket, kept it warm, return-state of the Union, and had taken off adhered after it had been bitten off and course of the owner's pocket for five bours. Garengeot, a celebrated french the owner's pocket for five blues.

Tr seems a little odd that Disraeli, now so famous and occupying a position of the carried of the hours. Garengeot, a celebrated french the city. For the town, at a distance of a little more than half a distance of a little more than h one of the other villains, but himself re-ceived an ugly wound in the arm, which placed him hors de combat. When the other brigands saw that they were getting the worst of it, they tried to make their escape, but it was too late, as some natives who heard the firing and who had a few minutes before met the party, hastened to the fort and informed the officers in charge, who tly, with a squad of me procured a wagen for the wounded, took them back to the Military Hospital, and placed them under a militar The prisoners were chained top

who had been the means of ridding the neighborhood of outlaws of the worst kind. The British officers were conducted through the streets, headed by the military band, to the Japanese Consul house, whose son was one of the party. Mr. Kikuyo, the Consul, took his gold diamond ring from his finger and placed it on the finger of Lieut. Sonnes, in recognition of his gallant conduct, having been the protector of the Consul's son. Lieut. Sonnes received tarrible injuries in Toronto in June, 1876, while connected with the police of that city. He acted on that occasion 1876, while connected with the police of that city. He acted on that occasion with great determination and bravery, and received from the city of Toronto \$1,000 for his injuries. The traveling party who were attacked consisted of Lieut. Joseph Sonnes, late of Toronto; Lieut. Edward Langstaff Sullivan, late of Rochester, N. Y., and formerly of Ireland; J. B. Chambers, late of Montreal: Wm. Haslings. Thomas Cansvan. treal; Wm. Haslings, Thomas Canavan, Henry James Skinner, of New York City, and Wm. Kikuyo, Japanese Con-sal's son, of Acapulco, Mexico.

### Legal Advertising in Co-Operative Newspapers.

An important decision, touching the legality of advertising in newspapers print d on the co-operative plan, has been rendered by the New Jersey courts. A mortgage sale was advertised in a newspaper printed on this plan, and the property was sold as advertised. The owner of the property protested against the proceedings, on the ground that the advertisement thereof was not legal, because the newspaper printing it was a so-called "patent inside." A petition to set aside the sale was accordingly filed in chancery. The petition fully and square-ly raised the issue as to whether a newspaper using a "patent outside," printed outside the State, was a newspaper printed and published in the State, in which land sales might be legally adhief. vertised. The question was fully argued before the Vice-Chancellor, at Newark, N. J., and a decision rendered "that such an advertisement was legal and sufficient, and was both a substantial and literal compliance with the statutory requirement;" and the mo-tion to set aside the sale was denied and petition dismissed.

DURING a recent thunder-storm which passed over Essex County, Mass., five persons named Goodwin, residing in different parts of the county, were knocked down by the electric fluid, or had their property struck by lightning

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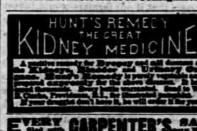
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